

New

PACE

LATEST
COIN
PRICES

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25c

Pace Publications of Fort Worth, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas

January 28, 1966

A History of the Silver Dollar

By U.S. Treasury Department

The silver dollar, not as we know it today, but as its progenitor, came prominently to the fore in the days of the American Revolution.

The dollar, or "thaler" (which did not originate with the Spaniards), is short for the "Joachimsthaler" of Joachimsthal, a mining town in the Joachimsthal Valley in Bohemia, where the coins were first struck in the sixteenth century.

On the second day of the Second Continental Congress, May 11, 1775, Mr. John Hancock of Massachusetts placed before the body a plan to raise funds for support of our forces in the fight for freedom, involving the use of Spanish milled silver dollars for payments of notes to be issued by the Congress.

The Journal of the Continental

Congress on June 22, 1775, records a "resolve" that a sum not exceeding two millions of Spanish milled dollars be emitted by the Congress in bills of credit for the defense of America.

At the time there were many different kinds of colonial shillings in circulation, all with different values in terms of English shilling. However, the Spanish silver dollar, which came in by trade across the frontier from Louisiana, which Spain later ceded to France, was the principal coin of commerce. It contained 374 7/8 grains of silver.

A committee of seven was appointed by the Continental Congress on April 19, 1776 to examine and ascertain the value of the species of gold and silver coins then current in the colonies and to determine the proportions "they ought to bear to Spanish milled dollars." This committee filed such a report on September 2, 1776. Included in the report are references to such denominations as English and French guineas, Johanes and half Johanes, Spanish and French pistole, doubloons, English and French crowns, English shillings, and the then popular Spanish milled dollars, all of which served as a medium of exchange in the colonies.

Thomas Jefferson recommended on September 2, 1776, to the Continental Congress, that the United States adopt the silver "Spanish Milled Dollar" called "Pillar Pieces of Eight," as our monetary unit of value, since dai-

See Silver Dollar, Page 4

Copper, Gold Coins Added

To 10-Peso Forger's List

Police investigating the activities of a counterfeiting gang in Mexico discovered that the group was not only making 10-peso silver pieces but also copper coins and gold pieces which they sold to tourists.

Nine men were arraigned but police said that three members of the gang are being sought. In addition, the authorities discovered that the group had installed shops for its work in Morelia, Guadalajara and Leon as well as in the capital. Reports of other shops in Mazatlan and Tijuana are being investigated.

According to the police, the band used crude tools for the

work and turned out more than one million pesos in fake 10-peso silver pieces alone. No information was available on the amount of gold and copper coins forged.

Investigations show that the operation was a "family business" headed by shoemaker Rafael Lopez. The business, he explained to the police, was handed down from father to son in his family. His predecessors made gold coins of different denominations.

He added, however, that they did not make a serious enterprise of counterfeiting and only worked at it as a sideline when they were short of funds.

Subscriber Savings

If your subscription expires this month or next, you may take advantage of our New Year Welcome on page 1.

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Israel Proof-Like Sets

Score Mail Order Success

Mail orders for sets of Israel's 1966 proof-like coins in current circulation "exceeded all expectations" according to an announcement made by the Israel Government Coins and Medals Corporation, Jerusalem, the distributing agency.

The attractively packaged sets of six coins were offered for sale to collectors at an official issue price of \$3.00 per set throughout the month of December 1965. Orders were processed by the Israel Discount Bank and the Bank Leumi Le-Israel branches in New York City. Every order carrying a December postmark has been acknowledged. The sets themselves will be mailed out beginning February 15, the official date of issue.

United States and Canadian collectors will have a final opportunity to purchase Israel's 1966 proof-like sets at the government issue price on February 15, when they will be offered for over-the-counter sale by major banks in more than twenty cities from coast to coast.

Once again, sales will be limited. Following are the banks involved.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

Alabama	ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM	Citizens & Southern National Bank
Birmingham Trust National Bank	Broad & Marietta Street
112 N. 20th Street	Illinois
California	CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO	The Devon Bank
Golden Gate National Bank	2345 Devon Avenue
INDIANAPOLIS	Indiana
American Fletcher Bank & Trust Co.	JACKSONVILLE
101 Monument Circle	Central National Bank
See Proof-Like Sets, Page 5	404 Julia Street

Georgia

MIAMI BEACH

Mercantile National Bank of Miami Beach

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404 Julia Street

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See Proof-Like Sets, Page 5

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Sale Of Ancient Coins In England

Greek coins represent the most complete evidence of classical Greek sculpture available to us. An Athenian coin of, say, 400 B.C. may be decorated with an example of the sculptor's art less weathered and less damaged than most fullsize bronzes of the same period in existence. In Classical Greece the coin was an art-form as well as a measure of wealth. Lot 87 in the Spencer-Churchill sale at Christie's on December 7 was a Decadrachm of c. 410 B.C. from Syracuse, decorated with a superb head of Arethusa and by a chariot of four prancing horses, and signed by a great name, Kimon was the £850 paid for it really so much when one considers that a specimen George IV set, of the historical or artistic merit, can easily fetch over £3,000? (It had cost Churchill £200 in 1926.) Classical Greek coins are not, even to-day, expensive for what they are.

Rare Coin Taken By Mistake Is Returned

TITUSVILLE, Pa. — Drake Museum, operated by the petroleum industry, says it recently received an unsigned letter with a rare coin enclosed.

The letter said: "Enclosed is an item taken from your museum by mistake. This happened in 1934 during the Diamond Jubilee. I am sorry."

A Classified Ad in PACE is only \$1.00

American Monetary System Rich In Prestige Issues

By Brad Mills

Prestige coins are those that hold a special significance because of their historical, sentimental, sensational, unorthodox or rarity appeal. They are sprinkled all through the mintage of various countries, and certainly our own coinage is rich in items of unusual interest. Frequently the most desired coins are among the offbeat, unconventional series that may have been unpopular at the time of issue.

The wealthy new collector occasionally feels a strong urge to acquire the prestige coins first, a kind of crash program. His early knowledge of coins naturally is very limited and he hopes to join the select class in a hurry with the purchase of rare, expensive items outside the limits of the poorer yet more experienced collectors. But he may eventually return to the more basic issues after realizing that every student must be a freshman before becoming a senior.

In almost every series a few coins will stand out above the

others. Even in the common Indian Head and Lincoln cent types we find many instances of distinction that all collectors recognize. From the questionable 1804 dollar to the 1960 small date Lincoln cent we recognize varying degrees of prestige in a dozen unusual coins.

A classic example of a popular coin that has all the earmarks of a winner is the 1907 Roman numeral double eagle. With a very low coinage and the date in Roman numerals this beautiful coin has become a favorite with collectors who want a real conversation piece. It also is struck in higher relief than subsequent double eagles minted to 1933, and currently sells for about 15 times higher than the ordinary ones.

Commemorative coins should be held in higher respect than they are now receiving in most quarters. These issues originally were conceived to celebrate important anniversaries, but their prestige has suffered considerably from the mediocrity of events commemorated by a few half dollars that probably should not have been issued at all. It was largely pressure from hundreds of societies and organizations that caused suspension of this very colorful coinage. Much prestige is attached to a complete set of half dollars, and rightfully so. Some are very scarce and collectively they tell an important, even if incomplete, story of events and personalities.

Outstanding examples of commemorative coins in the prestige class are the \$50 gold pieces of 1915, issued to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal and released in connection with the great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Minted in both round and octagonal shapes, these coins are by far the most daring and sensational ever issued by our mint. They were offered individually or in a complete set composed of the two \$50 slugs, a \$2½ gold piece, a \$1 gold piece and a silver half dollar. Original-

The Readers Voice

The Readers Voice accepts letters from our readers on matters they feel will be of significance to their fellow readers. We welcome all comments, ideas, statements and opinions you may wish to put forth. Pace reserves the right to reprint only those letters that will be of the greatest interest and value to others. We also reserve the right to edit the communications if advisable.

We look forward to hearing from many of you! Letters should be addressed to:

THE READERS VOICE
c/o PACE Box 1925, Fort Worth, Texas 76101

Gentlemen:

We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for publishing the announcement of the formation of this Association in your January 14th issue.

I have been a subscriber to PACE ever since its inception and enjoy the many informative articles that are published therein.

Kindest regards,
Max Putz, Jr.
for Worldwide Crown
Collectors Association

Gentlemen:

HOW I WAS WAYLAID BY LAYAWAY

Oct. 6, 1965—Send \$63.21 as 20% down payment to P.S.—Pity the poor Mexicans in the same situation!

Sincerely,
John J. Fineran
Bryn Mawr, Pa. 19010

Dec. 18, 1965—Tried to negotiate purchase of roll of 55-D dimes with my \$63.00 that dealer holds, requesting he return any overage. Current retail price varies \$40 to \$45.

Jan. 15, 1966—Now, no word from dealer. Think it is time fellow coin addicts should know of this transaction!

and because of the large obverse star were called stellas. Those of 1880 sell well above \$10,000 each in top condition. The coins were suggested because they would be about the same weight as numerous gold pieces of other countries, but their conflict with the \$3 and \$5 gold pieces prevented their regular coinage.

From the early coins of the 1790s to the scarce dates of the 1900s collectors are trying to include those items that will lend quality and prestige to their holdings. The 1804 large cent, the 1815 half dollar, the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, the proof Indian Head cent, the Isabella quarter and the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent are only a few of the hundred that are proudly exhibited in drawing rooms everywhere.

The new collector who breaks over and acquires an expensive luxury coin feels as proud as if he had slept in the White House.

CHECK OUR LOW
CLASSIFIED AD
RATES

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CASHDAN'S COIN COMMENTS

To the best of our knowledge all of the checks and money orders have now been returned from Mexico. We have had reports from all over the country from people who sent in several orders, and all have been returned. We are glad that nobody in the United States lost any money, as anything seems to be possible in Mexico.

Reports from coin shows held this past week-end indicate that the coin business and the hobby of coin collecting is still very much alive. Many dealers are very enthusiastic and report that their business is much better at this time than it has been within the past six months or so. During the year 1966, it appears that the Mint will finally catch up with the demand for current coins, and that should alleviate one of the biggest problems that the coin industry had to bear the brunt of. Right at the moment, all coins, with the exception of half dollars, seem to be in fairly good supply throughout the country. The new half dollars with the reduced silver content are in the process of being manufactured, and as soon as they are available in sufficient quantities for general distribution throughout the country they will be released. As you read in PACE a couple of weeks ago, the new halves will bear the date 1965.

So after a few more months it will probably be possible for collectors to put together a 1965 mint set. It is entirely possible that if the demand for new coins slacks off later this year and the Mint feels that the supplies are great enough, we might even have some coins dated 1966 towards the end of this year. Then things will be back to normal as far as coins in circulation are concerned, and perhaps the collectors won't have to hang their heads in shame because they were blamed for the coin shortage?

It's about time that coin collectors became first class citizens

stance where the right type of publicity would stop a lot of this foolishness. When the silver certificates were replaced with Federal Reserve notes a couple of years ago everyone in the collecting fraternity knew about it for a long time before it happened, and everyone who thought that some day silver certificates would be valuable bought up a bundle of uncirculated certificates at his bank. As a matter of fact, there are so many uncirculated ones in the hands of collectors and speculators right now, that there doesn't seem to be any way that the late series will ever be worth much over face value.

Of course the Government doesn't seem to mind when people hoard paper money as they can usually print it much faster than it can be bought up and put away. The same holds true for postage stamps, in fact more so, as the Post Office Department encourages and does everything possible to sell stamps to collectors to hoard. Stamp collectors are very much in favor as they pay good money for pretty colored pieces of paper with glue on the reverse and never use them for postage. Who ever heard of a stamp shortage?

again. We think that the only way to bring this about is to acquaint the people in Washington with the ins and outs of coin collecting. Coin collectors are not monsters, just average people like stamp collectors. All they ask is that they not be persecuted for the acts of people who are not collectors. The real culprits, besides the average public, seem to be the vending machines which now sell almost everything. A good example is the ads appearing in certain publications of vending machine companies offering to sell "numismatically untouched" bags of circulated coins to the collectors to look through.

Nowadays a collector can't get bags of coins from the banks to look through, but he can buy them at a premium from people who operate vending machines. Why not pass a law prohibiting this and making it mandatory for vending machine operators to turn in all their coins at least once a week to the banks so that they can be placed in circulation at once? At any given moment there are untold millions of coins sitting in vending machines waiting for the operator to service the machine. There are coin operated car washes, dry cleaning machines, and even shoe shine machines, and even shoe shine machines. Let them shoulder some of the blame.

The

COIN COLLECTOR

A Feature Column

By Frank G. Spadone

The Jefferson 5 cent coin is the only current coin not to have the initials of its designer, Felix Schlag of Owosso, Michigan. Mr. Schlag, 73, won the \$1,000 prize in open competition by the government with his current design in 1938. Presently a drive is on by enthusiasts to have this famous sculptor's initials on future nickels.

The Treasury Department having been informed of this omission is actively considering this tradition of the artist's monogram on his works. When asked why he didn't initial his model in 1938, Schlag replied "no one asked me, and I didn't want to push it." Since then over five billion Jefferson nickels were minted.

Good news for the collectors, the Lincoln cent with date 1965 was struck Dec. 29, 1965, along with the 1965 nickels. Thus there will be no break in date sequence, a year set for 1965 will be available. As it now appears, the coin shortage will be part of past history, in this event it is very possible 1966 coinage maybe issue late this year.

Miss Eva Adams, U. S. Mint Director, announced a new medal was struck Jan. 2, 1965 honoring

President Lyndon B. Johnson. The new medal is listed as No. 137, and designed by Frank Gasparro, Chief Engraver of the U. S. Mint.

New as well as early medal issues may be ordered for \$3.00 each, write to Supt. U. S. Mint, Phila., Pa. 19130. These presidential medal series make an interesting collection, dating back to early colonial history. A total set would cost \$411.00, prices include postage and insurance.

Secretary of the Treasury, Wallace publicly declared the legitimate collector and dealer were not to blame for the coin shortage. Their pursuits provide the lore and objects for historical studies which are valuable to the education of everyone for generations. The coin hobby costs the government nothing—in fact, the Treasury is making a profit after expenses due to the seigniorage, the difference of the cost of metal and production, and their face value.

The 1964 Multi struck cents controversy continues on, there are several pro-cons opinions on the authenticity of their issue. Although it appears thousands of pieces have changed hands; the Treasury Dept. has request these coins be turned in. The Treasury Dept. is now working on this case to prove they are illegal to possess. A grand jury investigation will be held in the future, the outcome should be very interesting as to the ruling on them.

Last year a dealer was reported as finding these multi struck 1964 cents in new bags of coins from the Federal Reserve Bank. To date some 100 rolls or 5,000 pieces of these cents were found. They are being sold for as high as \$75 each, five varieties of this multi strike is known. The result of this pending case could mean "a fantastic find, or a gigantic fraud." More on this case will be reported soon as the information is available.

The popular coins of the month shows that silver dollars and halves to be the best seller by dealers. The dollars with the mint mark "CC" and most uncirculated ones brought the highest prices. The halves featured the 1955, as the hottest followed by most uncirculated ones.

The dimes and quarters appear to make their move in popularity soon as the new clad coins are released of this series. The Lincoln cent series has remained dormant for a time, the new 1965 date could spark this most popular series with the collector.

\$2.65 each and the would be accounts solicited consisted of other veteran organizations, banks and the general public. This plan evidently was unsuccessful for the total sold by all commissions was only 26,928. Evidently the second sale numbered less than 5,000 coins.

One question asked in the "Scrapbook" report was whether the coins would go into circulation or be remelted at the Mint. The latter situation did occur and

See *Gettysburg*, Page 4

The Gettysburg Commem. Half Dollar

By Lee Martin

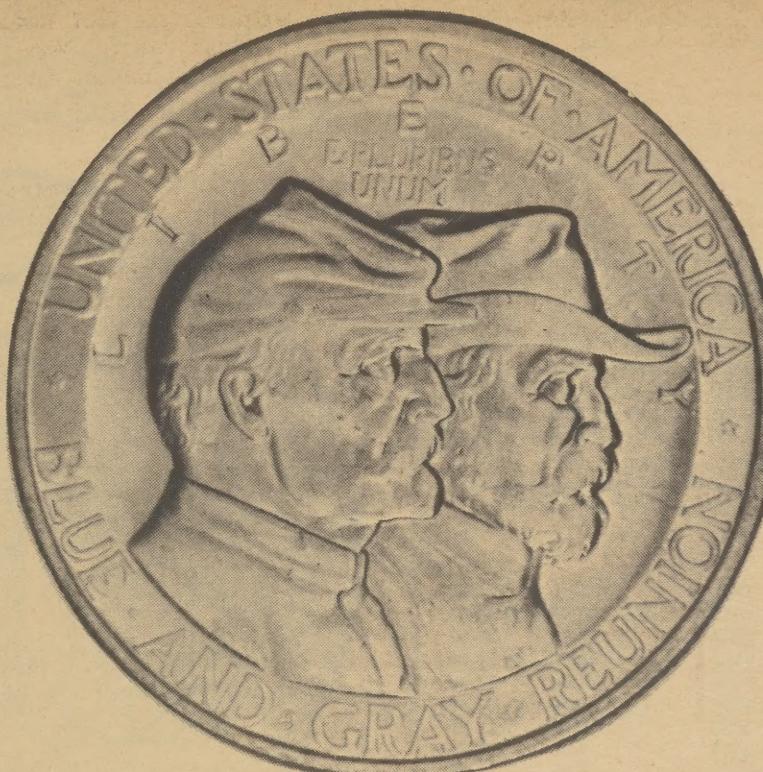
Robert E. Lee is a magic name in the South and if one battle had not have been fought, that same name might have a lot more meaning in the North.

When Lee invaded the North in 1863 he had visions of a quick victory and his brave troops anticipated a quick end to the war and a return to their homes. As everyone knows the death sounds of the Confederacy began with the slaughter at Gettysburg.

Over one hundred years have passed and details of that famous battle are still somewhat obscured. The historians who relived the battle in their books have had to surmise and evaluate many of the important phases and any student reading a number of references will be shocked at the variations in the stories told. "You pays yer money and ya takes yer choice."

Because communications during 1863 were not too highly developed and the urgency of battle also interfered with contact, a good many of the orders were verbal and this lack of detailed data is responsible for so many improper conclusions. Who gave what order and who zigged when he should have zagged will never be known in full.

The Confederate Army of America under Lee had 76,224 men and 272 guns to invade the North with. The Union defenders countered with 115,256 men (90,000 available for combat) and 362 guns. The odds were evened a bit because the attacking forces could choose the time and place and the Northern forces had to cover more territory. The Commanding Union General, Mead deployed his men for defense and this tactic was suc-



cessful. Unfortunately for both sides the War did not actually end for two more years as the shattered army of the Confederacy was able to withdraw its forces and was not pursued by the hesitant Mead.

Over half of the Southerners were wounded, killed or taken prisoner and the North lost 23,049 men in the bloody battle (3,903 killed, 12,709 wounded and the balance missing in action). These statistics vary from reference to reference but all agree that it was a costly battle for both sides.

Bitter memories fade and in time the survivors of the "War Between the States" found their common experience a tie that could be talked about and toast-

ed at reunions. One such reunion resulted in the Commemorative half dollar known as the Gettysburg. The 75th. Anniversary of the battle was to occur in 1938 ad the coin which had received Congressional approval in 1936 was to be sold at that conclave.

The 50,000 authorized coins made their first appearance in 1937 and some were sold before the actual reunion. The Pennsylvania State Commission was authorized to sell the Commemorative for \$1.65 each. A report in the "Scrapbook" of July 1938 states that the number they managed to dispose of totaled 22,000 and that the balance went to the Pennsylvania American Legion of Philadelphia. This veterans group attempted to sell the balance for

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1938 P	2.25	3.95	37.50	1932-P	14.00	19.50	
1938 D	30.00	39.50	390.00	1934D	16.00	26.00	
1938 S	70.00	87.50	860.00	1935D	14.00	18.50	
1939 D	130.00	169.50	1685.00	1936D	15.00	19.50	
1939 S	22.00	29.50	290.00	1936S	16.00	26.00	
1942 D	4.00	6.50	63.00	1937S	155.00	199.50	
1943 D	11.00	14.95	147.50	1938S	48.00	69.50	
1944 S	4.00	5.45	54.00	1939S	65.00	89.50	
1946 S	—	3.95	39.00	1940D	45.00	62.50	
1948 S	—	4.95	49.00	1946S	20.00	26.00	
1949 S	5.00	7.95	79.00	1947S	14.50	19.50	
1950 P	8.00	11.95	118.00	1955D	60.00	72.50	
1950 D	450.00	575.00	5650.00	1958P	14.00	18.50	
1951 S	13.00	19.95	195.00	FRANKLIN HALVES			
1955 P	13.00	19.95	195.00	1948P	36.00	47.50	
1958 P	2.50	3.95	39.00	1948D	14.00	19.50	
1959 P	2.25	2.95	29.00	1949P	13.00	18.50	
ROOSEVELT DIMES							
1946 S	—	6.95	69.00	1949D	13.00	18.50	
1948 S	—	6.95	69.00	1949S	17.00	24.50	
1949 S	16.00	22.50	220.00	1952S	12.00	16.50	
1954 S	—	7.95	79.00	1953P	48.00	57.50	
1955 P	26.00	34.50	340.00	1953S	14.00	19.50	
1955 D	11.00	16.95	165.00	1954S	12.00	16.50	
1955 S	7.00	11.75	115.00	1955P	135.00	152.50	
1958 P	—	7.95	79.00	1956P	15.00	20.50	
1958 D	—	7.95	79.00	1957P	11.00	16.50	
1958 S	—	7.95	79.00	1958P	14.00	19.50	
1958 P	—	7.95	79.00	1958D BU	15.00	19.50	

WE CAN ARRANGE FINANCING, DETAILS ON REQUEST.

HOTTEST SETS GOING!

SINCE the discovery of the blunt tail 1965 Canadian dollar all Canadian proof-like sets have taken a marked upsurge and appear to be headed to new heights. We can offer as follows:					
100 Lots					
1954	169.50	1961	18.50	1825.00	
1955	169.50	1962	15.50	1525.00	
1956	79.50	1963	8.95	885.00	
1957	79.50	1964	8.45	825.00	
1959	39.50	1965 (Blunt 5)	8.45	825.00	
1960	24.50	1965 (Ptd. 5)	4.45	425.00	

BU SILVER DOLLAR BAGS

Date	Sell	Sell	Sell	Sell	
1879-S	1495.00	1882-O	1695.00	1886-P	1395.00
1880-O	1850.00	1883-O	1395.00	1887-P	1395.00
1880-S	1395.00	1884-P	1595.00	1888-P	1395.00
1881-O	1495.00	1884-O	1395.00	1898-O	2495.00
1881-S	1395.00	1885-P	1395.00	1899-O	1595.00
1882-S	1395.00	1885-O	1395.00	1900-O	1595.00

PROOF SETS

Date	Buy	Sell	Date	Buy	Sell
1936	900.00	995.00	1953	32.00	41.50
1937	325.00	395.00	1954	22.00	27.95
1938	160.00	195.00	1955	30.00	39.50
1939	150.00	189.50	1956	12.00	14.95
1940	90.00	124.50	1957	6.50	7.95
1941	80.00	109.50	1958	13.00	19.50
1942 (5)	80.00	99.50	1959	7.00	9.45
1942 (6)	110.00	129.50	1960	6.00	7.95
1950	150.00	169.50	1961	5.00	5.95
1951	85.00	94.50	1962	5.00	5.95
1952	40.00	49.50	1963	5.50	6.95
			1964	12.00	14.95

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Silver Dollar

Continued from page 1

ly trade was transacted in that coin.

In his notes on the subject, Thomas Jefferson expressed the opinion that in fixing the unit of money the following circumstances were of principal importance:

1. That is be of a convenient

size to be applied as a measure to the common money transactions of life.

2. That its parts and multiples be in easy proportion to each other so as to facilitate the Money Arithmetic.

3. That the Unit and its parts or divisions be so nearly of the value of some of the known coins so that they may be of easy adoption for the people.

Mr. Jefferson concluded the Spanish dollar seemed to fulfill all these conditions.

The Superintendent of Finance in the Continental Congress, Robert Morris, wrote in 1777: "The various coins which have circulated in America have undergone different changes in their value, so that there is hardly any which can be considered as a general See Silver Dollar, Page 5

Gettysburg

Cont. From Page 3

23,100 went into the world of reincarnation and emerged as bullion once again.

Frank Vittor, a well known Philadelphia sculptor is credited with the creation of the coin but undoubtedly the specifications to be met were such that the design can never be accused of being austere or simple. The obverse not only portrays a soldier from each army but it also has the words, Blue and Gray Reunion, United States of America, Liberty and E Pluribus Unum. Add to this a few stars to separate the words and you have a well cluttered visualization. The reverse is even busier and depicts a Union Shield, A Confederacy Shield, a Roman Fasces, laurel leaves, oak leaves, 1863 Half Dollar. 1863 — 75th. Anniversary 1938. In God We Trust, Battle of Gettysburg and topping the artwork and imbedded in the faces is a two sided ax head. An advertising agency of today could have told the artist that white space sells as well as type.

The 23,100 coins that no one wanted would be worth about one million, three hundred thousand dollars at today's prices. Too bad that todays interest in coinage came during a period of coin shortages. The coins that could have been bought for a song were available during a period when



A CALIFORNIA COIN SHOW

The Buena Park, California, Semi-Annual Coin Convention was a resounding success. The 48 dealers reported many sales.



WHERE THE ACTION IS

Another scene at the Buena Park Coin Show. To promote interest in the show, free hourly prizes were awarded. No admission charges and free parking were added as inducements.

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1695 4 piece variety set in custom plastic holder \$14.95

1965 Type Four Dollars \$11.50 each — \$219.00 roll
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1939 B.U. Dollar, each \$19.95<br

Interviews With The Dealer

By Lee Martin

Interviewed: Charles and Evelyn Windham of Princeton Coin and Stamp Co., Boulder City, Nev.

Pace: As you are being interviewed at a coin show, does this indicate that you attend a great many?

Windham: We have decided to follow the better shows and set up a table at each. This show in Buena Park, California appears to be excellent so far.

Pace: What is in demand at this time?

Windham: Type collectors are looking for the choice material. Large silver coins seem to be getting a share of the interest.

Pace: Do you specialize in anything?

Windham: I am a great believer in the Lincoln cent series and I have been buying all along. Prices for this group are better now than they have been in a long time. The cent is the cornerstone of collecting and it will return in the very near future to the top of the lists.

Pace: Mrs. Windham do you find much to interest you at a show?

Windham: I enjoy all the shows as you meet so many interesting people and watching the enthusiasm of collectors is always a treat.

Pace: Mr. Windham, as a stamp and coin dealer, you are in a position to judge the comparative fields. Is there much stamp demand at this time?

Windham: Stamps are my first love and I have a steady business in philately. Coins are predominant though. May I ask you a question? What do you think of the small dates?

Pace: You have touched a tender spot as I firmly believe they are underpriced today and will

always be considered the key Memorial coins. Someday soon, this series will have its own album and with the new collectors, it may be the only series easy to find.

Windham: We are in some disagreement as I think they have seen their day and will not maintain their position. But I do agree that they are Memorial key dates, if that matters.

Pace: I notice you are selling a lot of Buffalo Nickels. Has this series been active?

Windham: I have always been selling the scarcer coins and the collection is steady and strong so I imagine the group will always be in demand.

Interviewed: Eagle Co. — Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Crane —

Pace: I understand that you are getting rid of your coins and possibly retiring from the coin business, if this is so, why?

Mr. Crane: We have relocated in Garden Grove, Calif. and we are selling most of our coins. For the past four years I have attended all the major shows and I am unhappy with the past coin market. As far as I am concerned, it was one of artificial inflation by dealers who controlled specific coins.

Pace: Have you seen any difference in the present market?

Crane: Oh, yes. The present market is a true one that is geared for the collector. The type coins and the better coins in general are picking up. I think the past year, while rough on some dealers and investors has been a settling influence on coins and collectors.

Pace: I notice you are selling some foreign coins. Has there been much demand?

Crane: I sell Mexican and Phillipine coins primarily with some

Canadian as a secondary field. The Mexican coins outsell the Canadian by 2 to 1 in California but in the Mid-West Canada outsells Mexican by about 3 to 1 so there is demand but it varies from local to local.

Pace: Do you feel any series is underpriced at this time?

Crane: The early 1/2 cents and the large cents are still available for collectors who can afford the better graded coins. The lesser grades are very cheaply priced in relation to supply. Today 70% of the buyers are buying them by type and not by date.

Pace: Is there any question I should have asked you and did not?

Crane: Not really, but let me take this moment to tell Cashdan that I admire him for being man enough to tell the people what he thinks in regard to the Mexican situation. The feeling for the Yanqui below the border is very hostile and if more people would stay away from there maybe things would change. I thoroughly agree with Cashdan.

Silver Dollar

Cont. From Page 4

standard, unless it be Spanish dollars. These pass in Georgia at five shillings, in North Carolina and New York at eight shillings, in Virginia and the four Eastern States at six shillings, and in all the other States except South Carolina at seven shillings and sixpence, and in South Carolina at thirty-two shillings and sixpence."

The dollar was established as the ideal money unit of the United States of America by the Continental Congress, on July 6, 1785. On the eighth of August 1786, it was enacted that the standard for coinage of gold and silver should be eleven parts fine and one part alloy, and that the money unit or dollar should contain 375-64/100 grains of fine silver.

THE MINT ACT OF APRIL 2, 1792:

1. Authorized coinage of the silver dollar (of the value of Spanish milled dollar) against the deposit of silver and fixed its weight at 371-4/16 grains of pure silver or 416 grains of standard silver.

2. fixed the standard for silver coins as 1485/1664 (.8924 fine);

3. fixed the coinage ratio of gold and silver as 1 to 15;

4. provided for free coinage;

5. declared silver dollars (and all other coins authorized) lawful tender.

The Act of 1792, in effect, reduced the silver content 1-1/7 percent from the dollar established in 1786.

Coinage of silver dollars commenced in 1794. In his report of October 28, 1794 to the Congress, the first Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse, reported "A beginning has been made in coining the precious metals* * A large parcel of blank dollars is ready for coining, waiting for a more powerful press to be finished, in order to complete them for currency."

From 1794 until 1805, the Mint at Philadelphia produced 1,439,517 silver dollars. During this

Proof-Like Sets

Continued from page 1

MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK
University National Bank
4321 Hartwick Road

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
City Bank & Trust Co.
175 Washington Street

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS
North Western National Bank
Marquette & Seventh Street

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY
Empire State Bank
Broadway at 9th

NEBRASKA

OMAHA
Omaha National Bank
Fornam & 17th Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK
Israel Discount Bank
5th Avenue & 43rd Street
Bank Leumi Le-Israel
60 Wall Street

BRONX

American Trust Co.
301 E. Fordham Road
Ohio

CLEVELAND
Continental Bank
14th at Euclid Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Industrial Valley & Trust Co.
1518 Walnut Street

PITTSBURGH

Commercial Bank & Trust Co.
801 — 811 Penn Avenue

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS
National Bank of Commerce
2nd & Monroe Street

TEXAS

HOUSTON
Houston National Bank
Tennessee Bldg.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY
Granite National Bank
2265 Highland

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE

period, many of these coins were exported to Mexico and the West Indies where they found acceptance in place of Spanish milled dollars. This left the worn and clipped Spanish coins as the chief circulating medium in the United States.

To Be Concluded
Next Week

— O —

NEW PHONE NO.

FOR PACE

817-332-4574

First Wisconsin National Bank

743 W. Water Street

Washington

SEATTLE

National Bank of Commerce

2nd & Spring Street

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Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Crane at a bourse table during a recent coin show. They reported a lot of "Type" interest.

Priced to please you!

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Brilliant Uncirculated hand picked 1964-P Pointed Tail 9 and 1964-P Blunt 9, the set in holder . . . only \$1.75; order 3 sets for \$4.00. The 1964 Denver set, same as above, only

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Hard cover 2.95

• The New Variety-Oddity Checklist book only 75c. This book FREE with above book order.

CENTS

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask Change
1934	219,080,000	NB	74.50
1934-D	28,446,000	275.00	300.00
1935	245,388,000	25.00	28.00
1935-D	47,000,000	52.00	57.00
1935-S	38,702,000	120.00	145.00
1936	309,637,569	16.00	17.00
1936-D	40,620,000	50.00	54.00
1936-S	29,130,000	67.50	72.50
1937	309,179,320	16.00	18.00
1937-D	50,430,000	35.00	40.00
1937-S	34,500,000	50.00	57.00
1938	156,696,734	33.00	35.00
1938-D	2,010,000	90.00	95.00
1938-S	15,180,000	90.00	100.00
1939	316,479,520	15.00	16.00
1939-D	15,160,000	145.00	155.00— 2.50
1939-S	52,700,000	28.00	29.50
1940	586,825,872	16.00	18.00
1940-D	81,390,000	30.00	32.00
1940-S	112,940,000	NB	19.00
1941	887,039,100	16.00	17.50
1941-D	128,700,000	NB	32.50
1941-S	92,360,000	31.00	33.00
1942	657,828,600	7.50	8.50
1942-D	206,698,000	10.00	12.00
1942-S	82,590,000	NB	145.00
1943	684,628,670	9.00	9.75
1943-D	217,660,000	NB	18.00
1943-S	191,550,000	32.00	34.00
1944	1,435,400,000	5.00	6.00
1944-D	430,578,000	5.00	7.25
1944-S	282,760,000	10.00	11.00
1945	1,040,515,000	9.00	9.75
1945-D	226,268,000	8.00	9.00
1945-S	181,770,000	12.00	13.00
1946	991,655,000	5.50	6.25
1946-D	315,690,000	8.00	9.00
1946-S	198,100,000	7.00	8.50
1947	190,555,000	15.00	18.00
1947-D	1,94,750,000	7.00	8.50
1947-S	99,000,000	19.00	21.00
1948	317,570,000	8.00	9.00
1948-D	172,637,500	9.00	10.00
1948-S	81,735,000	42.00	44.00
1949	217,490,000	16.00	17.50
1949-D	154,370,500	NB	14.00
1949-S	64,290,000	48.00	53.00
1950	272,686,386	8.00	9.00
1950-D	334,950,000	4.50	6.00
1950-S	118,505,000	25.00	27.00
1951	284,633,500	16.30	18.00
1951-D	625,355,000	3.25	3.75
1951-S	100,890,000	30.00	34.00
1952	186,856,980	18.00	20.00
1952-D	746,130,000	2.50	3.00
1952-S	-137,809,004	-17.00	18.50
1953	256,883,800	5.00	6.00
1953-D	700,515,000	2.50	3.00
1953-S	181,835,000	15.00	16.00
1954	71,873,350	24.00	27.00
1954-D	251,552,500	3.50	4.00
1954-S	96,190,000	10.00	10.75
1955	330,958,200	3.50	4.00
1955-D	563,257,500	3.00	3.25
1955-S	44,610,000	20.00	22.00
1956	421,414,384	3.00	3.35
1956-D	1,098,201,100	.75	.90
1957	283,787,952	2.50	3.00
1957-D	1,051,342,000	.75	.85
1958	253,400,652	2.00	2.35
1958-D	800,953,000	.75	.90
1959	610,864,291	.90	1.00
1959-D	1,279,760,000	.70	.80
1960-SD	240.00	250.00	
1960-D SD		9.00	9.50
1960-LD	588,096,602	.70	.90
1960-D-LD	1,580,884,000	.60	.75
1961	756,373,244	.75	.90
1961-D	1,753,266,700	.60	.80
1962	609,263,019	.80	1.00
1962-D	1,790,148,400	.70	.80
1963	754,110,000	.53	.60
1963-D	1,774,020,400	.52	.55
1964		.52	.55
1964-D		.52	.55
NICKELS			
Date	Minted	Bid	Ask Change
1928-D	6,436,000	NB	360.00
1929-P	36,446,000	NB	375.00
1935-D	12,092,000	NB	360.00
1936-P	119,001,420	100.00	120.00
1936-D	24,418,000	100.00	120.00
1937-P	79,485,769	100.00	120.00
1937-D	17,826,000	100.00	117.50
1937-S	5,035,000	165.00	175.00+ 5.00
1938-D Buf.	7,020,000	95.00	105.00
1938	19,150,365	60.00	65.50
1938-D	5,376,000	170.00	175.00
1938-S	4,105,000	250.00	285.00
1939	120,627,535	27.00	29.00
1939-D	3,514,000	NB	1500.00
1939-S	6,630,000	475.00	500.00
1940	176,499,158	20.50	24.00
1940-D	43,540,000	NB	38.00
1940-S	39,690,000	45.00	48.00
1941	203,283,720	22.00	23.00
1941-D	53,432,000	33.20	35.00
1941-S	43,445,000	38.00	40.00
1942	49,818,600	28.00	31.00
1942-D	13,938,000	380.00	400.00
1942-P	57,900,000	230.00	240.00
1942-S	32,900,000	105.00	110.00
1943-P	271,165,000	55.00	60.00
1943-D	15,294,000	110.0	115.00
1943-S	104,060,000	37.00	42.00
1944-P	119,150,000	97.00	105.00
1944-D	32,309,000	70.00	75.00
1944-S	21,640,000	91.00	100.00
1945-P	119,408,100	96.00	100.00
1945-D	37,158,000	43.00	45.00

DIMES

Date	Minted	Bid	Ask Change
1940	65,361,827	NB	75.00
1940-D	21,198,000	65.00	67.75
1940-S	21,560,000	64.00	67.00
1941	175,106,557	40.00	45.00
1941-D	45,634,000	NB	89.00
1941-S	43,090,000	60.00	65.00
1942	205,432,329	42.50	45.00
1942-D	60,740,000	60.00	65.00
1942-S	49,300,000	NB	115.00
1943	191,710,000	35.00	37.00
1943-D	71,949,000	35.00	38.00
1943-S	60,400,000	45.00	50.00
1944	231,410,000	37.00	39.80
1944-D	62,224,000	37.20	40.00
1944-S	49,490,000	NB	38.00
1945	159,130,000	37.00	39.00— 1.00
1945-D	40,245,000	37.20	40.15
1945-S	41,920,000	32.50	38.00
1946	255,250,000	10.00	11.00
1946-D	61,043,500	20.00	22.50
1946-S	7,900,000	55.00	60.00
1947	121,520,000	25.00	30.00
1947-D	46,835,000	25.00	30.00
1947-S	34,840,000	57.25	61.00
1948	74,750,000	60.00	70.00
1948-D	52,841,000	35.00	39.00
1948-S	35,520,000	53.90</td	

Special Events

Conventions, auctions, fairs, club meetings, or any other events of interest in the numismatic world appear in this section every week.

Organization officers and chairmen are respectfully requested to write us about your events. FREE COPIES of PACE will be sent on request for distribution at your event.

After your event has taken place, please send us a report, with pictures if possible — for complete news coverage in PACE.

Central Of Can. Holds Election

On January 10, 1966, Canada's largest coin club, the Central Coin Club of Toronto, Ontario, held their annual election for the Executive of 1966. The following were elected: Larry McNeill, President (re-elected); Sid Preston, Vice President; Vince Doran, Secretary (re-elected); George Bedford, Treasurer (re-elected); John Regitko, Program Director (re-elected); and Dominic Toth, Receptionist (re-elected). Since the Program Director carries out his duties away from club meetings (inviting guest speakers, planning programs, etc.), he has also consented to look after the club's library.

At its January 17 meeting, the club featured representatives from the various national and provincial organizations of Canada telling prospective members of their respective organization's aims, membership dues, etc. The organizations represented were the Canadian Numismatic Association (by Mrs. Louise Graham, its General Secretary), the Ontario Numismatic Association (Alex Munro, Reginal Director), Canadian Numismatic Variety Collectors Association (Sammy Sales, member), the Canadian Paper Money Society (Fred Jewett, Treasurer), the Canadian Military Medals Society (Paul Bawden, member), and the Venturian Society (Vince Doran, member). George Bedford spoke briefly of the advantages of belonging to the Central Coin Club.

The Executive of the club feels that one big factor of the club's big success in becoming the largest coin club in Canada, after an existence of only 3 years, is the fact that people are friendlier and more informal than at other clubs. To help members feel more at ease, the club has scheduled a few non-numismatic programs for the coming year. On January 24, for instance, the club will present a 7 minute 16mm adult-cartoon obtained from United Artist Picture Corporation of Hollywood, California. This colour and sound film is entitled "The Pink Phink" and was originally shown at theatres throughout North America with the highly successful film "The Pink Panther" starring David Niven.

On February 7, an Ontario Numismatic Association audio visual entitled "Wampum to Decimal Coins in Canada" covering coloured 35mm slides and a pre-recorded taped talk on the Tokens of the Colonies, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, will be shown.

On February 14, the Postmaster of Toronto will speak to the group on "Mailing your Coins." In his talk, the Postmaster will tell listeners of the various ways of shipping coins, how coins

should be packaged before mailing, what insurance, if any, is provided while the coins are in Her Majesty's possession, etc. He will also show a short film on how the Post Office distributes parcels and letters.

On February 21, a 16mm movie entitled "A Manner of Speaking" will be shown. This is another of the club's once-a-month non-numismatic program and covers the incorrect ways of using the telephone. This humorous half-hour film, containing some well-known movie and television personalities, is being made available through the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada's public relations department.

Other programs are being planned for future meetings and will be announced from time to time as they are confirmed.

The Central Coin Club is attended by approximately 125 to 150 persons weekly. They meet in the auditorium of the Central YMCA, 40 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Western Heritage

The Western Heritage Coin Coin May 14 and 15, 1966 to be held at the Huckins Hotel, Main and Broadway, in downtown Oklahoma City.

Bourse Chairman: R. H. Pfeffer, 1015 N.W. 31, Post Office Box 75293, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73107.

Winter Auction

The Casa Dinero Coin Co. announced its winter auction in the pages of their Jan. 1966 Price List.

Their Winter Auction will be mailed out in Jan. Catalog is sent to previous bidders and on request only. For Air Mail Copy, send 15c U.S. and 50c Foreign. P.O. Box 262, Campbell, California 95008, Glen Shake, Prop. — ANA, CNA, CSNA, RCDA, Charter Member No. 1 Old Ft. Coin Club, CM No. 11 NCNA. Licensed — Insured Auctioneer.

Eva Adams To Speak At N.A. Of S.C.

The Numismatic Association of Southern California takes great pride in announcing the dates for the 11th. annual convention to be held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Murray Singer President of the N.A.S.C. just received word from Eva Adams Director of the U.S. Mints that she would be very happy to attend the convention and to be the guest speaker at the banquet. Word was also received from A.N.A. headquarters that the A.N.A. official family will hold their board meeting in conjunction with the N.A.S.C. Convention.

The Society of International Numismatists, and the Exonumist

Classified Ads

GEM UNC. MERCURYS, 1942-P, 1944 P-D-S or 1945 P-D \$1.40 each — 4 for \$5. Kincaid's Coins, Box 521, Downey, Calif., 90241 (6d)

COINS BOUGHT and sold. Send stamp for list. Consignments wanted. Unc. Portugal mint set (\$1.50). Wayne Enterprises, Box 3062, Orange, Calif. (4d)

NEW PHONE NO.
FOR PACE
817-332-4574

Society will conduct forums at the Convention. 150 applications were received for bourse space but only 98 dealers could be accommodated according to Mr. Bill Erdman Bourse Chairman. Mr. Jim Betton Exhibit Chairman expects a record turnout in the exhibit department.

Numismatic Enterprises will conduct the auction in 3 sessions with Mr. George Bennett as auctioneer. They also have good news for the wives and collectors regarding a tour Friday Feb. 18 at Universal Studio here will be a chance to meet and see your favorite T.V. and movie star to also have lunch at the commissary on the lot at Universal Studio. For only \$3.00 per person transportation will be furnished free to and from the Studio by the N.A.S.C. and of course lunch in the commissary will be optional. Mr. Murray Singer, President informed Pace that only 106 people can be accommodated on the tour so for all those that are interested in visiting Universal Studio please make your reservation as soon as you arrive at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, and remember the date Feb. 18, the buses will leave from the Hotel at 1:00 p.m. sharp.

The names of the officers of the N.A.S.C. are as follows: President — Mr. Murray Singer Pres. Elect. — Mr. Walter Snyder Vice Pres. — Mr. Edwin C. Borgolte

Rec. Sec. — Ann Hall
Corr. Sec. — Peggy Borgolte
Treasurer — Mr. Harold Donald
Historian — Thelma Case

OLD MAP OF TEXAS. Printed in 1856. Very interesting. Shows old towns, forts, etc. Beautiful for framing. Reproductions \$1.25 each. Mike Bu- ford, 11202 (B) Waxwing St., Houston, Texas. (5d)

DEALERS - COLLECTORS: Supplies - coins, wholesale and retail. Send 10c postage for bar-gain price list. Jackson Enterprises, 2700-04 Oakcrest Ave., Greensboro, N.C. (7d)

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55-P Dimes 2.95
58-P Nickels \$.55
58-P Cents \$.10
58-D Cents \$.05
P. P. E. Walters, 1605 Pine St., Franklin, Louisiana. Phone 828-3483 (5d)

I WANT COINS. Trading Mint Sheets, Flag sets, Plate blocks, Sheets, others. Want U.S. Coin Sets, Keys, Gold. Bob Chavalia, Station A, Box U Auburn, Calif., 95603 (7d)

NEW YORKER Semi-Monthly Coin Shows — Free Admission. Every 1st & 3rd Sundays. Hotel New Yorker, 34 St. & 8th Ave., N.Y.C.

NEW YORK City Semi-Monthly Coin Shows. Free admission. Every 2nd and 4th Sundays. Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 W. 57th St., N.Y.C. Write: Philip Rosenbaum, Chairman, 1544 Walton Avenue, New York 52, New York (6d)

SILVER DOLLARS, UNCIRCULATED. Roll of twenty — \$27.95 postpaid. Five different dates of my choice. Donald Francis, Box 39, Lutherville, Maryland. (4c)

NEW YEAR SPECIAL Sir Winston Churchill Crown in Snap-lock Holder only \$1.50 with new 1966 Red Book, \$2.75 with New 1966 Blue Book, \$2.00 or both Red Book and Blue Book with Crown only \$4.00 postpaid in U.S. Kent Kidder, A.N.A. South Road Bradford, Vermont 05033 (5c)

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New System Of Collecting Foreign Coins

By Maurice M. Gould

Foreign coins have always been collected by type—that is—one piece of each denomination, Emperor, style, and series, but today the trend is to collect coins of foreign countries by date and mintmark, such as we have been doing in the United States coins, and which has proved to be the most popular.

New books are appearing on the market with the mintages of the coins of foreign countries and when these appear, many collectors become more enthusiastic. Once some of the mintages are seen, it is then realized how scarce the coins really are and with the melting of many millions of silver coins over the years, they are even scarcer than the mintages indicate.

An example would be the coins of Liechtenstein. From 1900 to

1924, the largest mintage was 75,000 and the smallest 5,000, so one can readily see the scarcity of these pieces, especially when struck in silver.

A country like Belgium where most of the coins have always been considered common now have a number of pieces which show low mintages. An example is the 1843—1/4 franc, with only 8,000 minted; the 1833—1/2 franc, with 58,000 minted; the 1849 — 1 franc, 46,000; and even many of the later issues have under a million struck, which is a low mintage compared to the strikings of many of the other countries.

Russian coinage appears widely differentiated as to the number minted—an example is the 1856 BM Mint. Only 40,000 were struck and the same year, the EM Mint, over 5,000,000 were minted. This is common throughout the Russian series.

An example of extremely low mintages is the 25 kopeks of Alexander III, issued from 1882 through 1885. None of these pieces have a mintage of over 2,008, so one can easily see the scarcity of these pieces.

Jim Cox, the well-known and genial coin dealer of Lynn, Mass. has real faith and is optimistic about the coin business in the future. He just opened a new and completely modernized shop called the North Shore Coin Company in the Arcade of the B and M Station.

For an unusual telephone number, you dial the Lynn exchange,

then COIN, immediately setting the right tempo for a coin dealer.

Jim has specialized in coin auctions for a number of years, a phase of numismatics in which he is well versed and successful, and will continue them, along with the regular store activities.

Joe Powers, former manager of Court Coin Company in Boston for many years, has taken over the duties as manager of the Lynn store and a foreign coin department will be featured, along with the regular U. S. material.

Drop in to say "hello" if you are in this neck of the woods.

February, the month of the birthdays of our two beloved Presidents, Lincoln and Washington, brings to mind the many numismatic items that have been struck during their lifetimes and commemorating the historic events of the past.

Both will go down in numismatic history, as Lincoln, who appears on our small cents, probably has had more coins struck with his portrait than any piece struck since minting began. In 1918, 100,000 U. S. commemorative half-dollars were struck for the Illinois Centennial. These commemorative pieces show the head of Lincoln on the obverse and the reverse has the Illinois State seal.

This coin was authorized by Congress and has much appeal to collectors.

Lincoln is equally at home with his portrait on our paper money

and he appears on the \$5 denomination, U. S. notes, silver certificates, national currency, Federal Reserve Bank notes, so that his photo has appeared on many, many millions of this paper, making him well known throughout the world.

His political items during his two campaigns are of great interest to collectors. There are various ferotypes, some of them made from actual photographs showing Lincoln as he appeared during the period.

In the first campaign, Lincoln appears beardless, virile, and a picture of towering strength. During the second campaign, he has grown a beard, and appears as a man with the weight of the world on his shoulders.

Lincoln appears on some of the Civil War Tokens, which passed for change due to the hoarding of hard money and some of these pieces have slogans pertaining to the Civil War, such as, "The Union It Must and Shall be Free;" "If Anyone Attempts to Tear it Down, Shoot Him on the Spot;" (Dix); "Millions for Defense Not One Cent For Tribute;" "Constitution Forever."

Many medals were issued during the Centennial of his birth in 1909 and over the years countless hundreds have made their appearance.

Washington, along with Lincoln, appears on many medals, tokens, and our coinage. His bust appears on the famous Washington head quarter which were issued from 1932 to date. Originally this was a commemorative

piece marking the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth and until this year, were always issued in silver, and now comprise the famous "sandwich" or "hamburger" coinage of 1965.

A large number of medals and tokens were struck for Washington in the early days of our country and many commemorative pieces have been added over the years, until now, there is such a large listing that a book is just devoted to this series alone.

Washington Inaugural Buttons with the letters G. W. are known and highly prized by collectors and the series of greatest interest is the Medallic series, which run in the size of a small medall to extremely large and showy pieces, all of historical interest.

The Colonial coins pertaining to Washington are mostly well struck and extremely popular with collectors.

There are pieces struck in 1783 which show Washington with a military bust and a type with a draped bust.

Another interesting item is the double-head cent issued in 1783 without a date, with the head of Washington on both sides.

There are several other pieces, including the Ugly Head of Washington, the only satirical piece known of The Father of Our Country.

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life."

Henry Lee
December 26, 1799

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5c	2.40	105.00	305.00
10c	5.25	102.50	985.00
25c	10.25	102.50	985.00
50c	10.50	105.00	995.00
\$1	25.00	115.00	1125.00

1966 P. L. Sets Single \$6.50
Ten Sets, ea. 6.25
Hundred Sets, ea. 6.00
1966 Unc. mint sets, encased \$3.00
Single Silver Dollar, encased \$1.50

THE 1965 SILVER DOLLAR
Type I \$1.50 \$27.00 \$125.00 \$1300.00
II 1.50 27.50 125.00 1375.00
III 2.00 29.25 135.00 1425.00
IV Price on request

P. L. SETS AND DOLLARS

Set	Dollars
\$50.00	\$35.00
63.00	27.00
27.50	12.50
18.00	10.00
17.50	9.00
10.00	6.50
7.25	4.95
6.50	4.00

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1965 P. L. SET

Blunt	Pointed
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7.25 ea. Ten	4.25 ea.
7.15 ea. Hundred	4.20 ea.

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1957	6.00	80.00	15.00	115.00	72.50	125.00	410.00
1958	9.00	60.00	38.00	87.50	37.50	90.00	320.00
1959	3.00	27.50	11.75	40.00	33.00	70.00	180.00
1960	3.60	11.00	9.00	22.50	27.50	65.00	135.00
1961	1.75	7.00	8.00	20.00	24.50	67.50	125.00
1962	1.25	6.00	5.25	12.50	12.00	45.00	80.00
1963	.80	4.75	5.00	14.00	11.50	25.00	60.00
1964	.65	2.15	5.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	52.00
1965	.60	2.10	5.00	10.00	10.00	27.50	55.00

Bag Prices on Application